

SETTLED OUT OF COURT

Compromise in the Honolulu Case.

A COMPROMISE has been effected in the last of the Pearl Harbor suits, and if approved by the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Merry may take formal possession of the Naval Station lands and begin the actual work of construction.

The compromise is in the case of the Honolulu Plantation Company, in which there have already been two trials, and in which there is now pending before Judge Estee a motion for a new hearing.

The terms of the compromise which has been submitted to the Navy Department are kept secret, and the only information given out here is that it was acceptable to all parties.

The first trial of the case of the United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Company resulted in a verdict for the defendant of \$105,000. This judgment was set aside by Judge Estee, upon the refusal of the company to accept a cut to \$75,000, and a new trial was granted.

On the second trial the jury brought in a verdict for defendant in the sum of \$103,323, which is but little less than the first verdict. The motion for a new trial on the part of the United States was filed Thursday, though the agreement between the parties had been reached several days before, and even then was on its way to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Dunne said yesterday that negotiations had been pending for some time and the compromise was satisfactory to all parties. He stated that he was not at liberty to give out any information, but that the compromise was acceptable to the government.

Judge Silliman was likewise non-communical, simply stating that the Honolulu Plantation Company was satisfied with the terms of the compromise. He added also that there would be no change in the extent of the land taken by the United States for the Naval Station, and would not say whether or not the amount agreed upon was between \$75,000 and \$105,000.

Unless there is some other element involved in the compromise it can be set down for certain that the amount as finally agreed upon exceeds \$75,000, which is the amount Judge Estee offered to fix and which was refused by Manager Low. It is also quite certain that the amount is less than \$100,000, and the most likely figure is about \$90,000. Though nothing is known as to the nature of the agreement, it is possible that it may include some privileges for the Honolulu Plantation Company which might materially lessen the monetary consideration.

The offer of compromise, it is said, came from Admiral Merry, conditional, of course, upon the approval of the Navy Department. Though there is still an appeal pending in the Bishop Estate case, the government does not anticipate an overturning of the decision of Judge Estee, and the settlement in the Honolulu Plantation Company case means an end to all litigation in connection with the Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

The appropriation for the purchase of lands was \$150,000, though this was not the limit which could be expended for that purpose. The total appropriation for the naval station was \$750,000, of which the \$150,000 was especially designed for the purchase of a site. If the Navy Department approves Admiral Merry's action the actual work of construction at the Naval Station may be begun almost immediately.

The draft of the compromise was forwarded to Washington on the Alameda, and in the mean time the status of the case here is to remain the same, and there will be no further action in court until a reply is received. If it is favorable then the entire court proceedings will be dropped. The following stipulation and order in relation to the case was made yesterday by Judge Estee:

"In the above entitled action, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between said plaintiff and petitioner and the Honolulu Plantation Company, one of the defendants and respondents above named, that, inasmuch as negotiations are now pending for a settlement of all matters of difference between said plaintiff and petitioner and said Honolulu Plantation Company, the status quo shall in all respects be preserved intact, until said negotiations shall have been fully concluded, and that all matters now pending between said parties, in said cause, stand continued until said negotiations shall have been fully concluded; and that each of said parties shall have twenty days from and after the conclusion of said negotiations within which to take such steps in said cause as may be advised, and that neither of said parties shall in any way be prejudiced by the lapse of time, change of term of said court or any other cause or reason whatever, and that each of said parties may do or perform within said period of twenty days hereinabove referred to in any matter, step, act or thing with as full and complete legality and efficacy as if such matter, step, act or thing was done within time, or within the term of court at which the verdict in the above

THE STRENUOUS LIFE IN HAWAII-NEI

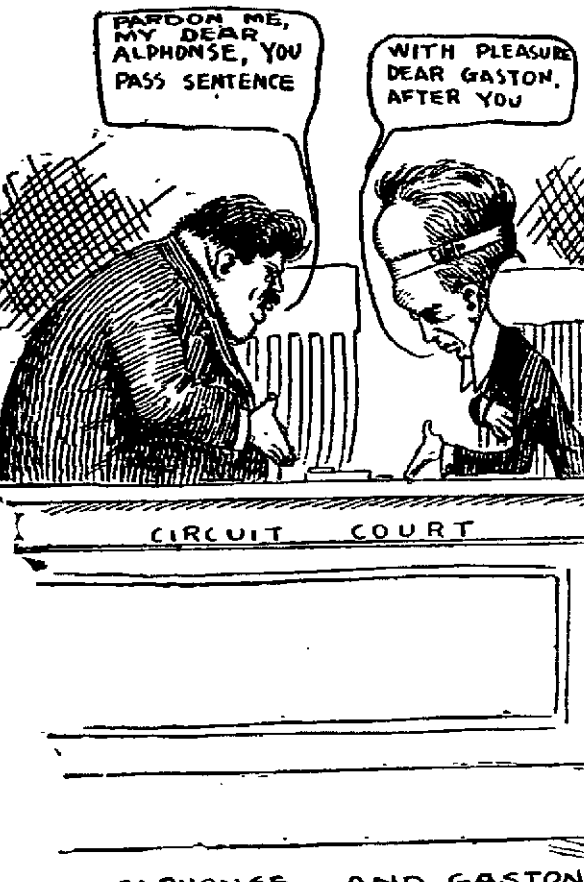


WILL HE DROP IN THE OCEAN

TONS OF WATER FALL IN NUUANU VALLEY.



DEY MUST BE CRAZY



ALPHONSE AND GASTON IN HAWAII.



SEARCHING FOR CONVICT WOODS



WATER FRONT MYSTERY

KOHALA BILL PASSES CONGRESS

A bill has passed the House granting a right of way through Kohala to the Hawaiian Ditch Company. It is not the bill presented by Delegate Wilcox, but an entirely new one, drawn by Representative Powers of Maine, which gives general authority for granting the rights of way. The bill was headed, "A Bill Granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts."

The bill gives to the Hawaii Ditch Company the right to construct and maintain two ditches, to be known as the Upper Kohala Ditch and the Lower Kohala Ditch, through and over the public lands in Hawaii, within the following described area: Bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Waipio valley and the summit separating the watershed from the Kohala watershed, on the south by the summit of the Kohala mountains, and on the west by Pololu Gulch, said area being known as the Kohala watershed, and through, over and upon such other public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water and for the conservation and utilization of waters now running to waste into the sea. The right of way is for the width of the ditches and fifty feet on either side.

DUTIABILITY OF GOODS FROM HAWAII PASSED UPON

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A special dispatch from New York says:

In view of the Supreme Court decision that the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico were not foreign territory subsequent to their acquisition by the United States, Judge Somerville and General Appraiser Howell, constituting the majority of the Classification Board of General Appraisers, declined jurisdiction over a case involving a question of the dutiability of merchandise from Hawaii which was entered at the port of San Francisco in September, 1900. The remaining member of the Board, General Appraiser Fischer, however, maintained that as the protestants in the case had made an alternative claim of erroneous classification of the goods under the provisions of the tariff act it devolved upon the board to determine whether the entry was subject to the tariff in order to adjust the rate and amount of duty, if any, according to the status of the transaction.

In the majority opinion, written by Judge Somerville, the board held that the Customs Administrative Act, from which the general appraisers derived their judicial powers, does not confer upon them the authority to determine any question involving merchandise other than that which is imported from a foreign country and that it was not within their prerogative to pass upon the status of the territorial acquisition of the United States.

The subject of this controversy consists of 100 tons of scrap iron which was consigned to the Judson Manufacturing Company at San Francisco. The collector assessed duty on the entry at the rate prescribed in the tariff act for goods of this character, and cited as his authority for so doing section 53 of the Act of April 20, 1900, providing a government for Hawaii.

The protestants claimed that the merchandise was properly exempt from any tariff on the ground that their entry did not constitute an importation. They furthermore maintained that the goods were not properly subject to duty as being of American production having originally come from the United States. The board held that the preliminary question to be determined was whether the jurisdiction of the general appraisers extended to cases of this character to admit of their considering the issues involved. In support of their negative decision they cited Supreme Court rulings wherein it was held that the board could not adjudicate any question over merchandise transported from one part to another of the United States; that the authority of the board covered solely imports and that unless the goods came from a foreign country an importation had not been effected. The court in one of these cases held

THERE MAY BE A COMPROMISE

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Late this afternoon the work of harmonizing the conflict over Cuban reciprocity had progressed so far that a committee of conferees or arbitrators, representing the two sides of the controversy, assembled to frame a compromise agreement. The meeting occurred in the Ways and Means Committee room, with Chairman Payne and Representatives Dalzell and Cannon present in behalf of the Ways and Means reciprocity element, while five members of the opposition, namely, Representatives Metcalf of California, Dick and Taylor of Ohio, Fordney of Michigan and Morris of Minnesota acted as arbitrators in behalf of the Republicans who had resisted the Ways and Means original plan of 20 per cent reciprocity for an unlimited period.

The conference lasted about two hours, and was not productive of final results, an adjournment being taken until 2 p. m. tomorrow. WASHINGTON, March 14.—Members of the Ways and Means Committee stated with positiveness today that the conference now in progress would result in a compromise agreement in the Cuban reciprocity issue, probably on the basis of 20 per cent concession for one or two years.

On the other hand, some of the conferees representing the element opposed to the Ways and Means Committee stated that while an amicable adjustment undoubtedly would be reached, there would be no consent to any plan involving a reduction of tariff. Representative Fordney of Michigan, one of the conferees, takes this view, and has favored the conference plan by which there should be 20 per cent reduction of the Cuban duties on goods going into Cuba and in return the payment to Cuba out of the United States Treasury of an amount equal to 20 per cent of the duties on Cuban goods coming here.

Fordney holds that this will give the desired relief without involving a reduction of duty. The plan is somewhat similar to the rebate proposal heretofore presented, except that this payment is to go direct to the Cuban government instead of the planters. The conference lasted from 2 until 5 p. m. and at its close Chairman Payne, who had been delegated by both sides to give out a statement, said that after further consideration of the subject the conferees had come to no conclusion and had adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

It is understood that much of the time was given to an argument by Morris of Minnesota on the constitutionality of a rebate. Individually the members, after the meeting, said that the prospects for an agreement were good, but that the form of the agreement was still in doubt, no one plan yet having shown its advantage over the others. No votes were taken at the meeting today.

Secretary Shaw will discontinue the purchase of outstanding government bonds, because they are held at too high a price.

DOLE SEES NO DANGER

Government Doing Well Despite Drawbacks.

GOVERNOR DOLE now expects to be absent in the States during the visit which he will make, for about two months. After his stop at Washington, and the completion of the business which takes him to the Capital, it is the plan of the Governor to make several visits to friends, going as far East as Boston. While he has set no date for his return, Governor Dole does not expect that he will be detained longer than two months. Mrs. Dole will not accompany him.

"The government is in excellent condition in view of its lean purse," said the executive yesterday. "But for the storms which have caused such losses in Hamakua and Kohala, with the damage done at Hilo and in various parts of the Islands, our financial condition would be quite satisfactory, though of course we would have liked to carry through many improvements which must be kept back for the present. We now estimate that there will be funds to carry on the work of the several departments well into the summer, and it may be that we can go ahead without the necessity of having recourse to the issuance of certificates until August. There will be a period of perhaps three months then until the realizations from taxes relieve this condition."

"I can see now no reason for any change in my belief that an extra session of the Legislature is not necessary. The government has decided that certain work can be carried through, and this work can all be accomplished without any serious drawbacks. Improvements which have been contemplated and which we would like to see pushed along, have had to be set aside for the present, and we are running along on the plan devised to carry us through until appropriations by the next Legislature are available."

"The only appropriation which will not be sufficient to carry through the period is that for the courts. The inordinate drafts upon it have exceeded a proportionate demand and it does not appear that it will be sufficient to last through the two years. There is no other appropriation from which money can be carried to the credit of the courts. The only way in which work may be carried on is for the men who are summoned to wait for their pay until there is a subsequent appropriation made."

"While there are others who could tell you more of the state of politics I have given the subject some thought and I believe there will be some change in the alignment when the next election comes along. The leaders here in Honolulu do not make the party. After the promises made two years ago by the opposition leaders here, and their lack of fulfillment in the Legislature of last year, they cannot but go into the campaign this time with a great loss of prestige. This will be felt in the outside districts, perhaps more than here."

"I have been reported as ordering that public officials take no active part in politics. This is hardly the case. I called the attention of one of the heads of department to the position of President Roosevelt as to active participation in party organizations of men whose offices make them conspicuous public servants. I have always held that the men who are at the head of departments are servants of the entire people. They should be in sympathy with the executive, so that the government may move along to the accomplishment of its policy, which could not be the case where there was a lack of sympathy between the men at the head of affairs. This, however, lessens as you go down the line of responsibility."

"I have no plans for my visit to Washington. I have been summoned there and shall so equipped to answer any queries and to set forth the position of the government fully. There does not seem to be a great deal affecting Hawaii before the Congress at this time. I am greatly interested in the land question, but, of course, there does not seem to be any bills which are likely to pass bearing upon this subject. I have heard that Commerce Secretary of the General Land Office Hermann may come here for a visit during the summer. We should have him here if possible, for he would be able to understand the many sides to the land problem, which are difficult to one who has never seen the Islands and the people. Of course, I shall urge upon him the making of the trip if possible, as I believe it will be of great value to use his advice and his help in the shaping of legislation in the future."

Hotel Street Widening.

Arrangements were completed yesterday whereby the extended sidewalk in front of the Elite building will be cut down to the regulation width and Hotel street widened to its full proportions. This removes every obstruction in the block between Alakea and Union streets, except the old building at the immediate corner, which it is understood will come down very soon. The Rapid Transit Company will put in its ornamental iron poles at once and the telephone and electric light poles in the block will be moved back immediately.

TYPHOID DECREASING

Reports Made By Government Doctors.

The health of the people of the various islands for the month of February was exceptionally good. There was a noticeable decrease in all diseases in the island group, according to the reports of the government physicians for the month just passed. Typhoid, which has been unusually prevalent during the winter months, has almost entirely disappeared, though chicken pox has appeared in a few districts.

The following is a summary of the government physician's reports as prepared by Registrar Henderson:

KAUAI.

Waimea.—The sanitary conditions are excellent, owing to the general cleaning of last month. The general health is good. One case of typhoid is reported from Hanalei. Fifteen cases of erysipelas are reported among Porto Hanalei. Ten cases of the grippe in a mild form reported. Five cases of dysentery. Koloa.—Lame.—Sanitary conditions good. General health fairly good. One case of typhoid, two of malaria, two of dysentery, nine of influenza.

KAUAI.

Waimea.—General health very good. The lowest mortality record for this month that I have any knowledge of. Two cases of remittent fever.

Waimea.—Health very good. There have been several cases of chicken pox in the course of the past month, which has the usual mild course of that disease.

Waimea.—General health and sanitary conditions good. Three cases of malaria, two of dysentery.

Koehunui, Koolampho.—General health and sanitary conditions excellent. Three cases of influenza and two of dysentery.

MOLOKAI.

Lower.—General health and sanitary conditions very good. Six cases of simple fever.

MAUI.

Waimea.—Health and sanitary conditions very good. One case of malarial fever and a few cases of simple fever of no importance.

Waimea.—Sanitary conditions below par in places, general health good. Three cases of malaria, one of influenza and one of dysentery.

Kihui, Kula.—Sanitary and health conditions fair. Three cases of typhoid, seven cases of malarial fever and seven cases of pneumonia. Twenty-six cases of influenza reported and five of dysentery.

Waimea.—Health and sanitary conditions fair. General health good. One case of typhoid, two of malaria, two of dysentery, nine of influenza.

Hana.—General health fairly good. Dysentery has almost disappeared and influenza cases are not numerous. Two cases of remittent fever, influenza and cases of erysipelas and boils have been unusually numerous during February. Ten cases of influenza and two of dysentery reported.

HAWAII.

North Kona.—General health fair. Seven cases of typhoid, one case of dysentery. Chicken pox unusually prevalent.

South Kona.—About the usual amount of sickness. Some provision for storage of water is needed. One school unit for use and another needs repairing badly. Road leading from wharf at Kawaihewa needs construction, and at least definite marking out, that people may be deterred from crossing the road there.

Waimea.—Health and sanitary conditions good. Four cases of erysipelas, one case of German measles reported. Dr. Archey recommends "improvements to road from wharf at Kawaihewa, some provision for storage of water at Kawaihewa. The schools should be rendered habitable."

North Kona.—Health good; one case of malaria. Dr. McHenry writes: "The health and sanitary conditions being good, I have nothing to report."

South Kona.—General health and sanitary conditions good.

Hanalei.—Same report as at South Kona.

North Hilo.—Since the recent heavy rains the health conditions have been very good. Few cases of typhoid fever, most of which are convalescent. Ten cases of influenza, mild, five of dysentery, one of malaria.

South Hilo.—General health good. Two malarial cases, two of dysentery. Pneumonia unusually prevalent.

Oahu.—General health fair. With the aid of the police the sanitary conditions are improving. One case of influenza.

Puna.—General health good. Five malarial cases, one of influenza.

Dr. Holland recommends: "Removal of superfluous buildings over to the authorities during the month of September and October, 1902, they are still at large, though perhaps believed otherwise by the higher authorities. They have been ready and willing to go ever since I first saw them."

Kaua.—Health and sanitary conditions good. Eight cases of dysentery.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A. B. SCRIMGEOUR

A. B. Scrimgeour, the expert accountant, who died yesterday morning shortly after 12 o'clock of heart disease, was buried yesterday afternoon with Masonic honors from the Masonic Temple, the deceased being a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 2.

Mr. Scrimgeour was apparently a healthy man, twenty days before his death, and was on the streets and attending to his business as usual on Friday. Death occurred at his residence on upper Fourth street. Mr. Scrimgeour left no relatives in Hawaii, although for some time past he has been engaged to a young lady of this city. He was born in Scotland forty-five years ago, and came to Honolulu sixteen years ago from New Zealand. During his career here he was considered one of the best expert accountants in the city, and his services were in constant demand, both by private corporations and firms as well as by the government. During the first session of the Territorial Legislature he was elected by that body to expert the books of the income tax department, and when the income tax law, passed by that Legislature went into effect last year, Mr. Scrimgeour was covered by the law. He was to have been the book of firms in Honolulu wherever disbursements were believed to have occurred in the year.

Upon the sudden death of his brother about two years ago, Mr. Scrimgeour succeeded to the business of the Manufacturers' Harness Company, at the corner of Fort and King streets, which he has been conducting ever since. He was also an earnest supporter of the work of the Hawaiian Jockey Club, and his services in connection with the arrangement of this year's meet will be greatly missed.

The funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock under the auspices of Hawaiian Lodge, Worshipful Master Fred Whitney officiated, assisted by Right Worshipful Master O. E. White. The pall bearers were members of the lodge. The interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery.

COUSINS' SOCIETY JUBILEE IN MAY

At the monthly meeting of the Cousins' Society Saturday night, at the residence of Theodore Richards, arrangements were perfected for celebrating the society's golden jubilee in May. There will be two meetings. The first will be the annual meeting on Saturday, May 17, followed on the Thursday after by literary exercises. The committee to look after the second event is composed of Miss Hylle, Rev. W. D. Westervelt and Mrs. J. B. Atherton. The next day there will be a lawn party on the grounds of Theo. Richards'. On the committee for this are Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Gulick. Mrs. Emerson urged the organization of a junior branch, to be managed by young people.

Mrs. Emerson, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Weaver were appointed a committee to consider the matter. Dr. Alexander, a missionary in Japan for twenty-five years, made a short address.

Those present were: Rev. O. H. Gulick, president, and Mrs. Gulick; Lorin Andrews, recording secretary; Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson; Rev. and Mrs. J. Leadingham; Rev. T. T. Alexander, D. D.; Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Dr. Clark, Prof. C. J. Lyons, J. B. Atherton, Mrs. J. H. Richards, Robert W. Andrews, A. F. Cooke and Misses Cooke, W. C. Weedon, Mrs. Weaver, Miss Flaxman, Miss Hyde, Miss Barlow, Miss Talcott, Miss Stokes and Mr. Stokes.

MAY BE BOYCOTT OF TRADESMEN

Presumably with a view of withdrawing their trade from merchants of Honolulu who employ skilled Asiatic labor the Federated Trades of this city, at a meeting held last Friday night, passed a motion whereby a bulletin will be kept posted in the headquarters of the Federated Trades, of names of all merchants here who employ such labor, copies of which will be sent to all the labor unions and to the Builders' Exchange.

The meeting was fairly well attended by representatives, most of the unions now organized here being represented. The passage of the motion means practically that all merchants and firms employing Japanese and Chinese who are skilled in such trades as carpentering, stone masonry, plumbing, painting, bricklaying and plastering, requiring a considerable degree of skill, are to be placed under the ban as being inimical to the interests of organized white labor. The passage of the motion was practically unanimous, indicating that all the unions are of a mind in the movement.

Although the committee named for making public the result of Friday's meeting disclaims any intention of a boycott, yet the statement is current that trade is to be withdrawn from firms employing skilled Orientals.

NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY PARKED

The grounds of the capitol between the old palace and the iron fence on the Hotel street side, have recently assumed quite a martial appearance by the parking of the eight Austrian breech-loading guns belonging to the National Guard of Hawaii. They have been arranged in a circle, for ornamental purposes, under the spreading branches of the giant banyan. The guns are at present exhibited minus their breech-blocks and firing pins, waiting the time when tarpaulins can be placed over each.

These guns were secured from Austria by King Kalakaua after his tour of the world, and formed an admirable battery as far as guns of that pattern and age go. They are eight centimeters each, the barrels are rifled and when all the parts are polished present a handsome appearance. The carriages are quite heavy, being mostly of steel. For some time past they have been kept in the old sheds built expressly to cover them. Kalakaua, it is said, thought the guns were a present until the bill came in.

BASKETBALL ON COLLEGE CAMPUS

The game of basketball between the Oahu College and Y. W. C. A. teams, which was to have been played, but postponed on account of rainy weather and the illness of two of the college players, will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the college campus, weather permitting. The teams and officials are as follows:

Oahu College. Forwards. Y. W. C. A. Carrie Crewse. Forwards. Lucy Roth. Florence Hall. Alice Jones. Center. Julie Damon. Irmgard Schaefer. Guards. Florence Hill. Belle Dickey. Katherine Hamstead. Stella Love. Substitutes.—Oahu College: Carlotta Stewart, Lubene Marshall, Irene Fletcher, May Fraser, May Paly. Y. W. C. A.: Hilda Lederer, Jessie Fraser.

Referee.—T. Brock. Umpires.—Mr. Bailey and Fred Young. Linesmen.—Dr. A. M. Smith, Mr. Miller, Harry Wilder and Clarence Cooke. Scorer.—Miss Lilian Bacon. Timekeeper.—Mr. Burns.

A poll of the Senate on the question of electing Senators by popular vote, showed thirty-one in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment, nineteen opposed, and twenty-three non-committal.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AFTER a week which has been marked by only one movement of interest in the stock markets, the rise of Wahiua by \$1 a share, the brokers have come to the conclusion that the sugar bounty investors are waiting for a conclusion in the matter of the sugar bounty treaties and the Cuban tariff, before buying any more shares. This seems well taken, owing to the fact that the general situation is better, the money market easier, the banks lending cash, even in small blocks on sugar shares, and the confidence of the general public in the future is unbounded. Every one says there is for that consumption, and the only difference of opinion is about the time set for that consumption.

A private sale of Oahu Railroad shares just what valuation is placed upon that stock. A block of 1,440 shares was disposed of on the street, the price being \$15 a share. This block was not on the market long, and there was a readiness on the part of insiders to take care of any considerable block. The stock is not for sale, according to the general view of brokers, and this sale shows the strength and estimation of the plantation.

The only sale of Wahiua was that made yesterday, when forty-five shares changed hands at \$33.50, which showed a better figure than has ruled in the weeks past. The sale was made to insiders, and there was no more to be had, or it would have been taken. Ewa held its own in that there were sales during the week of fifty-five shares at the same price which had good. Oahu sold a block of eighty shares at \$3, and the stock is quite well liked since the manager's report showed a good condition there in spite of the drought.

The sales of Oahu Railroad and Land Company were at \$30, and consisted of one block of fifty shares. This is the standing quotation, but the bonds of the road show an advance of one quarter, a small block of \$500 selling at \$104.25. Kihui sold in two small certificates, aggregating thirty-two shares at \$11, the former price, there being a ready purchaser for it, and there were few other stocks bid for where the prices showed any change whatever. The price of Kahuku seems to be slightly off, there being one block of 100 shares in the stock offered at \$24, though the last sale was at a price one-half point above.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The real estate market is in accord with that of shares, and the business of the week shows only a few transactions in small lots, which have been reported at least. The selling is practically confined to the suburbs, except where the transfer is a forced one, and such cases have been very few recently. The building is confined principally to cottages, and there are only a few down town structures in contemplation. Architects say they are expecting to put out some work soon, but at present they have no orders, and they believe the owners will not move until there is a brightening in the general business situation.

Progress on the down town buildings is rapid. The Hall building is close to completion. The final painting is being done on the outside, and the interior finishing is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. While the exterior finish is not apparent, with the scaffolding in place, the building will be one of the very finest structures in the city from an ornamental point of view. The effect of the stucco work will be greatly enhanced by the addition of a magnificent awning, which will be put in place very soon.

The stone work on the Young building should be in place within this month, according to present plans, and the other structures under way are being pushed ahead with rapidly.

HANALEI'S LAUNCH IS UNRECOVERED

The steamer Hanalei arrived from Punaluu at 4:45 a. m. yesterday, with 7,533 bags of sugar. She had had luck on the trip, losing her gasoline launch at Punaluu in twenty-eight fathoms of water.

Last Tuesday morning the launch was lowered but was found to be out of order, and was accordingly hoisted on and hoisted up again. When hoisted up the donkey engine man was unable to shut off the steam, and the launch continued operating. Consequently a boat full of water, carrying the launch into the sea, where she unhooked from the other float and sank to the bottom.

The place where the launch sank was buoyed and two attempts were made to locate the launch, which ended in failure. The depth of water where the accident occurred is twenty-eight fathoms. The launch cost about \$120, and the Hanalei and Mauna Loa are the only inter-island steamers which possess launches.

The Hanalei had not completed loading when she sailed, but the sea was getting so rough at Punaluu on Friday that Captain Pederson decided to leave for Honolulu. No connection could be made at Honolulu or Kihui with the launch. It was reported by telephone that the Noeau was lying at Waipio with no freight out. Plenty of rain fell at Kau. Crossing the channel coming home big seas and strong north-easterly winds were met with.

Japan Wants to Make Her Sugar.

The Japan Mail, under the heading of "Sugar Duty Rebate Bill," has the following:

The above bill is still under consideration in the House of Peers, but its fate still remains uncertain. The Departments of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce are strongly opposed to the measure, and the authorities will spare no pains to secure its rejection in the Upper House. The government, in protesting against the refund of the import duty, is principally actuated by its desire to encourage the production of refined sugar in this country with a view to becoming in future independent of the foreign article. At present Japan is annually importing sugar to the amount of thirty million yen, it is said, and the government intends therefore to introduce various improvements in the sugar business if successful in acquiring tariff autonomy on the next occasion of treaty revision, and is also determined to encourage the production of refined sugar in this country. The government considers it most ill-advised to confer such extensive benefits as the bill undoubtedly will on refining companies, only at the expense of a large number of producers in Formosa, as well as elsewhere in Japan.

The Alaskan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—By the 20th of this month the Alaskan, the largest steamer ever built on this Coast, will be placed in commission by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, under command of Captain Banfield. She was built by the Union Iron Works for the San Francisco, New York and Honolulu freight trade, is 468.5 feet in length, with a breadth of 57 feet and a depth of 22 feet. Twin screws, water-tight compartments, facilities for water ballast, four decks and general up-to-date equipment make the Alaskan second to no big modern freighter in the world. Sister ships to be known as the Texan and Amazon, are now in course of construction in the East. The Alaskan was launched May 14 last. The trial trip will probably take place the last of this week.

Merchants' Association Report.

The committee of the Merchants' Association appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Health in connection with safeguarding the health of the city, reported favorable progress Saturday at a meeting of the association. The committee was recommended to pursue the work in hand. The report was to the effect that the sanitary condition of Honolulu was better than it has been before. It was suggested that a part of the 15 cents per ton tax on imported goods be used for reimbursing such firms as

HALEAKALA'S SNOW FIELD

Impressive Sight for People of Maui.

MAUI, March 22, 1902.—A severe equinoctial storm is in progress on Maui. It began yesterday evening, the first and the fiercest northeast gale, with squalls, driving on heavy downpours of rain.

There is nothing like this about this latter part of March, says the saying.

During the early morning of the 23rd, a portion of East Maui and the adjoining island of Lanai were the scene of an equinoctial storm of unusual violence. For several hours the roar of thunder and the flash of lightning were incessant. A gentle rain without a strong wind accompanied the electric display. In the afternoon Haleakala presented a spectacle so grandly beautiful as to merit comparison with the lofty peaks of the Himalayas. Andes—20,000 feet high, seen and photographed by Sir Martin Conway. The summit, with its four highest peaks, was completely covered with snow, which extended quite a distance down the mountain side. It was more than a "snow-capped" it was a "snow-field" and when the sun shone the effect was dazzling in its brilliancy and beauty. The heavy clouds of steam clouds rose below the snow line adding height to the mountain and grandeur to the scene. The picture as then seen will long be remembered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday afternoon, the 14th, there were polo games at Kihui, and at Paila. It is probable that the Waimea players will challenge Makawala experts in the near future.

The Makawala Literary Society will meet at Mr. S. E. Taylor's residence, Kamaekua, next Friday evening, the 25th. The meeting was postponed from the 21st on account of inclement weather.

No trace of Haslam, the Kilauea carpenter, has as yet been found, though Tuesday afternoon, the 14th, the police were mostly summoned to Kilauea on account of the discovery of a horse and saddle believed to have belonged to the missing Japanese. It proved a false alarm.

Between five and six inches of rain fell yesterday in Honolulu.

Andrew P. Tarrant is acting postmaster at Makawala. He and his brother, M. A. Tarrant, have recently purchased the residence and store of the late James Anderson.

Prof. T. F. Sedgewick of the Honolulu Agricultural School, is at Ewa, with Charlie Smith, Esq., and has been spending the week in planning plantations. J. G. Anderson Jr. having retired on the affairs of his uncle, recently deceased, sells for Honolulu today, and in company with Mrs. Anderson, will return to Salt Lake City by the steamer of the 16th.

L. R. Crook of Waikiki goes to Honolulu today to take part in the running races of the approaching athletic day.

Harry Alexander of Oahu was the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. P. Baldwin, of Spreckelsville.

A PRINTER GREATLY SURPRISED.

"I never was so much surprised in my life, as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Crook, postmaster of the Ashville (N. C., U. S. A.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette, I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so I bought a bottle of it, and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Stomach. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cleans the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and restores the system. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six bottles, \$1.50. The quantity is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By A. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor, SMALL'S MEDICINE, VERMONT. Throughout the world. From the Hon. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. "Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wholesale and retail prices are everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. The name, "Clarke's Blood Mixture," is engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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(Limited.)

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waikiki Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kula Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Acme Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

The Drill Shed and Iwilei Wash Houses Have Been Painted With

Magnite Cold Water Paint

A powder that mixes readily with cold water. It can be applied to any kind of surface—wood, stone or brick. It does not rub on second coating and is Fire, Water and Weather resisting. Has nearly all the advantages of oil paint at a fraction of the cost. Will last for years and is unaffected by Gasses and is an excellent

DISINFECTANT

It can be used as a first coating and then regular oil paint applied for a second coat. It is the Best Fire Proof Paint made and the Boston Board of Underwriters make an allowance on insurance rates where it is used. It will not rub, scale or disorder, nor soften with age or moisture. Send for sample card of colors. Full lines of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine and Brushes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

907-915 Fort Street, Honolulu.

PLANS FOR WIRELESS

Merchants and the Sugar Men May Move.

If the merchants and sugar factors of the city are sufficiently interested in wireless telegraphy to make a guarantee covering the estimated cost of operation of the system, and the creditors of the corporation are willing to hold off for a time in their legal efforts to enforce their claims, the Marconi system will be again operated. The stockholders of the company have decided to make one more effort to send messages through space, and they are meeting with some success.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of Castle & Cooke, although there was a minority of the stock represented and adjournment was taken until Thursday of next week, the various methods for the rejuvenation of the system were discussed at some length. The Treasurer of the company read a statement of the balance sheet of the company, which showed that there is only \$14,000 owing in sundry bills, and most of the creditors for the amounts on the list have signified their intention to permit any arrangement which will allow the company to resume its workings.

It was reported to the stockholders that a member of a sugar firm has offered to circulate an agreement, to guarantee a certain sum to the company, among the merchants and agents of the city, and that he thought by this method something like \$700 a month could be secured in guarantees. It was understood that this was to be paid for service, and any excess messages were to be charged at the same rates. There was a further agreement that the creditors were to be persuaded that the only way that they could hope for a speedy payment was to permit the company to operate for a year at least, so that the subscribers to the fund might be assured that they would have a service in return for their money, and not be placed in the position of making a guarantee only to find that the system was to be closed down as soon as some creditor wanted to collect a small bill.

The officers of the company made up a statement of the expenses of carrying on the business of the concern and the indebtedness, and a draft of the agreement which would serve to give them the necessary assurance that they might go ahead and put the system in use, both of which are to be placed in the hands of the business men who have taken an interest in the revivification of the service, and which is to be circulated among the various firms during the coming week. It is estimated that it will take above \$500 a month to do anything with the service, and to make it what it should be will of course make the cost greater than that amount.

One of the most important pieces of business done was the expression of belief, on the part of several of the directors present, that the cost of messages should be halved. The guarantee was drawn with the statement in it that the rate should be \$1 a message of ten words, address and signature counted, while the cost per word additional was to be ten cents. This, it is thought, will popularize the service, and will make it much more likely to be the success that its promoters and stockholders still think it will be, with the new instruments and appliances.

PROBATE MATTERS IN CIRCUIT COURT

(From Saturday's daily.)

Judge Robinson yesterday denied the motion for default and judgment in the case of Carlos A. Long vs. E. C. Macfarlane et al. This is the suit brought at the instance of the Hogan troupe against the local hut which agreed to furnish the money to bring the minstrels to Honolulu.

Judge Gray yesterday affirmed the accounts of the B. P. Bishop estate trustees to George Davis as master. This is the fattest master's job in the courts.

George Chalmers was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Chalmers, under a bond of \$5,000.

Miss Alice F. Beard was appointed guardian of the (German) minors. Humphreys remitted all costs. The same order was made as to John Arnold Rosario, a minor.

A petition was filed yesterday asking the approval of Judge Gray of the sale of certain real estate of James Love to Young Anin, for the sum of \$19,000. George Davis is trustee of the property of the former spendthrift, and approves the deal, having been unable to secure a bid of \$20,000 at public auction.

J. M. Vivas has been appointed trustee for Jacinta Walsh, a minor, for the purpose of withdrawing certain monies from the First National Bank.

C. F. Reynolds has been appointed commissioner by Judge Humphreys to partition the real estate in the suit of Victoria S. Buffandeau vs. A. A. Montano.

Anton Helgesen has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anna K. Jack.

Judge Humphreys signed an order yesterday for the distribution of the estate of Gerardo Jose Roelo. Half goes to the widow, and the other half to the four children, share and share alike.

A. A. Wall, as commissioner in the case of Reyes vs. Callahan et al, made a report yesterday recommending a division of the disputed property into five parts.

Patrick Walsh was fined \$20 by Judge Humphreys yesterday morning for interfering with his former wife. The case was before the court upon a motion for the appointment of a trustee for the girl, and after the hearing she returned and told Humphreys that Walsh had used threatening language

to her. The court imposed a fine of \$20, saying that the girl was under the protection of the court, but Walsh said he wouldn't pay it. He was ordered into custody, but released later. He claimed that the girl had secured \$2,000 from him since they were married, and denied making any threats.

Representative Piendergast was before the first judge also, to explain some transactions of his as administrator of the estate of Naomi Kaahule. It appeared that the legislator had lent money to some of his friends, J. K. Nakookoo, P. A. Akina and A. H. Remar, and held only their notes, without security. Judge Humphreys gave Piendergast sixty days to pay back the money, about \$600, to the estate.

IN FEDERAL COURT.
Judge Estee heard the petition for writ of habeas corpus in the case of Ah Sai yesterday morning. Collector Stackable, in his return, denied that the petitioner was a resident of Honolulu. Two witnesses were put upon the stand, who testified to knowing Ah Sai in this Territory. The case was taken under advisement.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Saturday's daily)

Word came to the Mauna Loa just as she was leaving Kona, that the gasoline launch of the steamer Hanaalei, which was lost last Tuesday at Punaluu in twenty-five fathoms of water, had been located through her oil rising to the surface.

The Mauna Loa, from Hawaii and Maui, arrived at 5 a. m. yesterday. Her cargo consisted of 3839 bags of sugar, 73 bags of coffee, 305 bags of taro, 629 bags of awa, 118 bundles of bananas, 29 kegs of butter, five bundles of hides, 10 pigs, 30 head of cattle and 256 packages of sundries. Four thousand bags of sugar were reported ready at Honokaa and 9500 bags of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company's sugar.

The Gaelic, from the Orient, was sighted at 12:30 p. m. yesterday and docked at the Channel wharf about 3 o'clock. She sailed from Hongkong February 23, Shanghai, March 4; Nagasaki, March 6; Kobe, March 8; and Yokohama, March 11.

The weather was good until the last four days of the voyage, when head seas and strong winds prevailed. The Gaelic brought 830 tons of freight for here, 26 passengers for San Francisco, and 400 Japanese for these islands. She sailed for the Coast at an early hour this morning.

The police are puzzled over the curious actions of a woman who paid Dr. Cooper's residence on Alakea street a visit last night while the family were out and only the hired girl on the premises.

About 9 o'clock a knock came at the door and a woman pushed herself in and commenced lusting about the rooms. The servant asked what business she had there, and the woman replied that Mrs. Cooper had sent her to get something.

This reply did not suit the girl, however, who told her visitor to get out of the house. The woman refused to go, however, so the girl armed herself with flat irons and proceeded to eject the intruder. A hair pulling match ensued, but finally the servant got the best of her opponent, and ejected her.

She says that as soon as she put the woman outside the door the latter called out, "O, help me," and on looking up, the girl saw a hack standing outside the house with two men in it, who helped the woman into the vehicle and drove away.

The police think that the woman's object was undoubtedly robbery, and that she was practicing a favorite trick of mainland crooks.

PASSENGERS HAD A THROUGH RIDE

The unbusiness-like manner in which Pains' arks are managed was shown yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock when a car from Waikiki, loaded with passengers, had listened to the band concert at Kapiolani Park, reached King street, at its junction with Waikiki road. The driver alighted and proceeded to detach the horses preparatory to transferring them to the other end of the car. The passengers were told that they would have to take the next car as the driver's time was up and he had to go to the barn. There were a dozen passengers affected by the order and the "next car," which was directly behind, contained seats and standing room only for three. The passengers failed to move and the driver exhausted his logic on them, but they would budge an inch. They told him they had paid fares for a through ride, and, as they had secured seats, they intended keeping them, and, furthermore, they did not propose under any circumstances to hang on to the side rails of the toward end of the already crowded "next car." The driver finally put the horses on the toward end of the car, telling the passengers that it wasn't his fault that he gave the order to disembark, but his time was up and he was not allowed overtime pay. The passengers melted at this and made up a little purse to recompense him. He was about to place this in the fare box, when he was told he would be rebuffed if he gave Manager Pains any further financial assistance. The money was put in his pocket and the car was soon bowling merrily to town.

HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on January 25, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., U. S. A., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Guardian for Baby Tevis

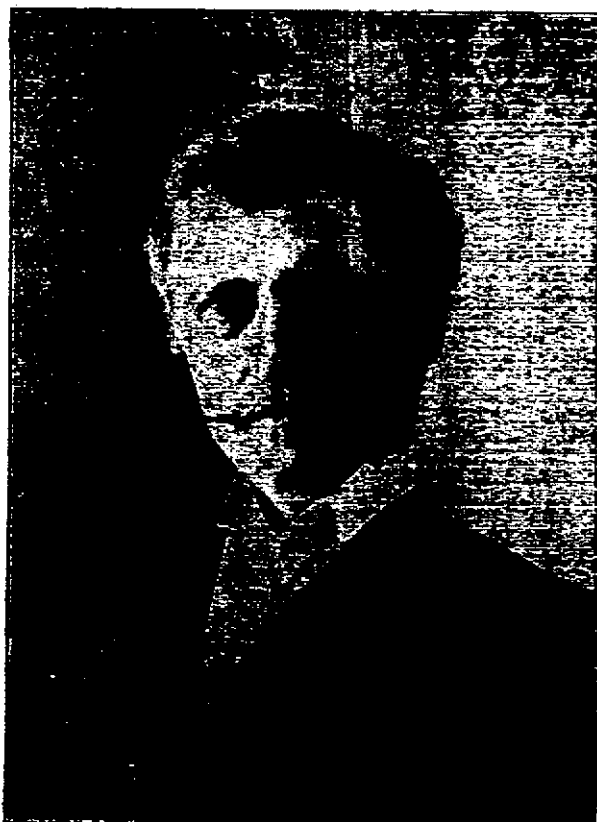
MONTREY, March 14.—Cornelia McGee Tevis, widow of Hugh Tevis, the San Francisco millionaire, who died recently in Japan, filed a petition in the Superior Court of Monterey county for the guardianship of her infant son, Hugh Tevis, Jr. The baby was born at Tevis hacienda, near Monterey, about a month ago.

HACKFELD BUILDING IS FORMALLY OPENED

(From Saturday's daily.)

G LITTERING with lights, its floor crowded with the friends of the house, who came to witness the triumph of a half century of business success, the new Hackfeld building was open last evening to everyone, and the officers of the corporation, assisted by their employees, held a levee. Through the magnificent halls the people streamed, crowds cosmopolitan and admiring, until every nook and corner of the great structure, every portion of the fitting, had been inspected and praised, and it was not until a late hour that the friends of the establishment dispersed. It was the apotheosis of commercial Honolulu.

Yesterday was given over by H. Hackfeld & Co. to the introduction of Honolulu at large to the quarters which after this will house the various departments of the business of the firm. The people began to come early in the day, and the employees of the establishment were kept busy escorting the visitors from tower to basement, showing the many details of the structure, and explaining the departments into which the new home of the business is divided. The elevator was at work and the visitors were carried up through the floors which are to be devoted to the branches of trade which occupy the attention of the firm. While the work of fitting up the dis-



J. F. HACKFELD.

play rooms in the upper stories is not complete, enough has been accomplished to show just what will be the appearance of the apartments when they have been entirely prepared for their uses.

It was not until at night, when the electric lamps were aglow, that the entire beauty of the establishment could be appreciated. Especially is this the case with the rotunda at the main entrance to the offices of the firm. Under the effulgence of scores of lamps the frescoes appeared with new beauty and the effects of color were even more brilliant than when seen by daylight. The lights have been so arranged that the office portion of the structure is bright as when the sun shines, and every detail of fitting and decoration is thrown up in its most becoming effect. With the subdued illumination effected by the concealing of more than 100 lamps about the domed ceiling and the central capital, the many shades of marble mosaic blend with the marble wainscoting and pillars and reflect the detail of the frescoed ceilings, which, with classic pattern and conventionalized leaf and flower, adorn entrance and main apartments.

The visitors to the building were received at the main entrance to the office lobby at the corner of Queen and Fort streets. The lobby of 35 feet in diameter, floored in mosaic, wainscoted with polished St. Bezaume marble, with a massive pillar at the center in the same marble, and a ceiling domed and frescoed in design, is clearly the culmination of the decorative scheme of the structure. The Corinthian capitals, the enriched cornices, the fluting fixtures, the grilles and wickets, all in bronze, give a note to the wing of the building which in its variations is sustained throughout the entire structure.

The lobby is reached through an entrance which is paneled in rich mahogany, and behind the velvet stretchers away the main office room, with its varied enclosures, vaults and private offices, the woodwork done in oak, all giving an effect of vastness by reason of high ceilings and light from every side.

Members of the firm, including Vice Presidents Hackfeld and Isenberg, were constantly moving about with friends and receiving the congratulations of their business associates. As the guests of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they were cordially complimented by a host of visitors. During the evening a quintette club was stationed in the main Fort street hall and refreshments were served, the occasion having been made a ladies' reception by special invitation.

As indicative of the care with which the entire structure has been planned and carried to completion, there is a small room, cut off by the dining walls of the lobby and lying at the side of the bowed corner of the structure, which has been fitted as a waiting room. There is a conventional design in the floor, but the ceiling has been finished in a frescoed effect, with a picture of a rose, as decorative a piece of painting as has been executed in any building, public or private, in the country.

Among the most attractive rooms in the building are the apartments of the German Consulate, and the stockholders' room, which has been set aside for Mr. Hackfeld for the future home of

the Chamber of Commerce. The building, with its entrance on Fort street, is occupied on the ground floor by the offices of the wholesale department. The entrance is of mahogany, as is that at the corner, the vestibule being decorated with the entwined American, Hawaiian and German flags on one side, and on the other the flag of the navigation lines which are represented by the house. In the mosaic are the initials of the house in script. There are two simple rooms on either side of the elevator, and the shipping room, which form the makai wing, it being divided by fire walls from the central section.

The upper stories are in large rooms for the display of lighter merchandise, there being on each floor offices for the chiefs of division, and the fire wall sections being carried through to the top, similarly divided. From the basement the wings are so arranged that the light is of the very best, the rooms receiving the sunshine from two sides in every case. The basement, which extends beneath the entire structure, is in the extreme end of each of the two wings are freight elevators, which, with iron stairways, run up to the top of the house, being enclosed in walls which not only protect the goods, but also prevent the means of spreading a fire.

One feature of the main office is the equipment of vaults. There is a burglar proof vault in the cashier's section, the only one in Honolulu. It being entered with time lock and massive machinery to handle the doors. At the side of the office are three vaults, there being two decks of them, which will afford storage for records. Underneath these in the basement is a fireproof vault for storage purposes. All the vaults are fireproof, and are furnished by Pearson & Potter.

The entire building, as well as the four docks and war-houses and the stables of the firm, are connected by the Clark system of automatic telephones. There are 20 connections at the present time, but the system is such that it is capable of expansion to 74 phones at any time. This system operates itself, so that any official of the company may by simply turning the dial and pushing a button, find himself in connection with any other phone of the entire system. There is no operator required, and the working is instantaneous, which has commended it. The system was installed by Guy Owens.

It is the intention of the officers of the company to move into the new quarters today, so that business may be done in the new offices by Monday at the latest. It will require more time to remove the stock and this may take several days yet. Meantime the work of fitting will go on, among the additions being the arched of a portion of the court which is blighted, so as to give safety to goods being handled.

The firm of H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, was founded in 1850 by Capt. Henry Hackfeld, who, having made a voyage here, was impressed with the possibilities and came again with stocks of goods and settled. The present officers are: Paul Isenberg, president; J. F. Hackfeld, first vice president; H. A. Isenberg, second vice president; Directors—F. Klump, J. F. Humburg, W. Protenhauer, George Rodiek, Treasurer; H. Schultze, Secretary; F. W. Klumb; auditor, W. Protenhauer.

CANAVARRO RECEPTION

Portugal's Consul Is Welcomed Home.

CONSUL A. De Souza Canavarro was welcomed back to Hawaii, after his extended trip to his mother country, by the Portuguese citizens of Honolulu Saturday evening. The greeting given to the beloved official representative of their native land by the members of the colony, was hearty and spontaneous, and until a late hour with dancing and general merrymaking the younger generation enjoyed themselves.



St. Antonio Hall was the scene of the reception, and the great room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Behind the chairs set for the chief guest and the members of the committee were hung two large Portuguese flags and about the walls were the banners of that nation and this, interspersed with greens and flowers, which served to brighten the room. A feature of the decorations were portraits of the King and Queen of Portugal, which, bearing their autographs, were placed upon the piano. The portraits were sent to the society by their majesties, through Consul Canavarro.

It was 8 o'clock when the consul, escorted by Messrs. Gonsalves and Silva, of the committee which had in charge the reception, entered the hall. The Concordia Band, concealed by palms, played the Portuguese anthem and the audience rose while it was being rendered. Immediately following a general reception was held, and the consul shook hands with and greeted every one present. After the reception Senhor Canavarro addressed the guests in response to their welcome. In brief, he said:

"My first idea on my return was to ask the Portuguese to meet with me that we might talk about what I saw in our dear old native land. My plans were halted as soon as I was informed that my countrymen wanted to celebrate the return of their old friend of 20 years. I hope to meet you again for the purpose that I mentioned, in the meantime I tender you my thanks for your hearty good wishes. I take this opportunity, however, to tell you of the great interest that is felt in our country in the Portuguese colony of Hawaii, a proof of which was given me by the spontaneity with which our King and Queen sent to you their portraits, which I have presented to the Portuguese Society, which represents the majority of our colony. Again I extend my aloha to the Portuguese of Hawaii."

Following the reception there was a concert, the following program being presented:

Hymno Portuguez... S. M. Don Pedro IV
Miss May Gonsalves.
Liberty Bell... Sousa
Miss Lottie Marcellino.
Salon Stuck... Lichner
Miss Adeline Franco.
Magnetic Sounds... Theo. Marres-Tobani
Misses Mary and Lilly Salter.
Piano Solo, "Fairy Barque," Smallwood
Miss Maggie Hollinger.
Song, "They Can't Do It, You Know"
Schle Earth
Piano, Miss Lottie Marcellino.
Violin, Miss Lilly Salter.
Piano Duet, Gallop... Richard Ellenberg
Misses May and Clotilda Gonsalves.
Piano Solo, Waltz, Edelweiss Glide... F. E. Vanderlick
Miss Louise Salter.
Scarf Drill, with Piano—Lottie Marcellino
Misses Nellie and Maggie Carey, Mary Moniz, Philomena Perry, Nellie Hollinger, Olympia Franco, Annie Gonsalves, Clotilda Gonsalves.
Flute—Bells of Scotland—F. Alexander
Piano, Miss Louise Salter.
The Holy City... Stephen Adams
Misses Mary Gonsalves, Lottie Marcellino and Lilly Salter.
My Queen Waltz... Pierre Latour
Miss Clotilda Gonsalves.
Piano Duet, St. Paul Waltz... Vaas
Miss Maggie Gonsalves and Adeline Franco.
Piano Solo, "Write a Letter From Home"... Ch. Grabe
Miss Mary Salter.
Corrine Grand March, Chas. W. Kremer
Miss Lottie Marcellino.

Between the parts of the program the ball was inaugurated, and the dancing was thereafter interspersed by musical selections. Refreshments were served during the evening and the affair was made one of the most enjoyable that has drawn members of the colony together for a long time. There were present all the leading members of the colony, invitations being practically confined to the folk from the mother land, though a few other friends of the consul dropped in during the evening to pay their respects to him.

Grip's Legacy

How the After-Effects of This Disease May be Driven Away.

Mr. Robert G. Yates, of No. 55 Clark street, Dubuque, Iowa, was left miserable with the after-effects of the grip until he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restored him to perfect health. He tells the story as follows:

"I was taken with the grip on Christmas Eve, 1890, and suffered from it for three months. When I was over that, it left me a physical wreck. I was restless and sleepless, with constant pains in my limbs. I fell away in flesh, lost my appetite, was tired out for no reason, and became generally miserable. "Finally, when things were looking pretty blue for me, one day I noticed a piece in the paper about a man living in Kansas who had been cured of a somewhat similar complaint of some years' standing, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So I decided to try them. I felt better before I finished one box. I kept on taking them and they cured me. Now I am past sixty-three years of age; I enjoy perfect health and, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I can do a good day's work again. I am as hale and hearty as many men much younger than I, have a splendid appetite and can go to sleep a few minutes after retiring."

"I might also add that before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had suffered for about seventeen years with rheumatism but I have not felt any of it since. They are a wonderful medicine and I have no doubt but that they saved my life."

With each recurring epidemic of the grip it is more evident that the disease leaves in its wake a train of stubborn ailments that often baffle the skill of physicians. Loss of flesh, thin blood, nervousness, shortness of breath, exhaustion after slight exertion—so that it is often difficult to walk up stairs—these are a few of the symptoms of after-effects of the grip. More serious results often follow and grip has come to be regarded as the highroad to pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Five Beautiful Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

13-15-17 King Street, Honolulu.

No News of Samon Matar. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Navy Department has not been advised of the issuance by Captain Gehring, the naval commandant of Tutuila, Samoa, of an order refusing admission to that island to indigent travelers. It is thought here to be the result of a predicament in which the commandant recently found himself of having prisoners on his hands and no proper facilities for imprisonment, and that the order is designed to keep out of the island all persons who are likely to be subject to arrest.

CITIZENS WANT RAPID TRANSIT TO WAIKIKI

(From Saturday's daily.)

At the conclusion of the conference yesterday afternoon between Governor Dole, the Rapid Transit and Land officers and citizens interested in property in Waikiki along the proposed new routes for the Rapid Transit tracks, the governor appointed a committee of five citizens to ascertain upon what terms a strip of land could be obtained on Waikiki road mauka of the present tramways tracks with authority to raise the money needed for purchase and filling, the government guaranteeing to present a bill to the legislature to reimburse them. This was the result of a thorough discussion of the situation which began at 1 o'clock and ended at 2:30, and everything points to the support of the community in favor of the Rapid Transit extending its tracks to and through Waikiki, and at the earliest practicable date.

The motion to appoint a committee was made by J. G. Rothwell, one of the leading supporters of the proposition, and seconded by Representative Dickey, and was passed by an almost unanimous vote. The governor was empowered to select the committee and named the personnel as follows:

J. G. Rothwell, chairman; B. F. Dillingham, W. M. Giffard, Fred Macfarlane and E. S. Cunha, with James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, an ex-officio member.

The conference was held in the old throne room of the Capitol, and was largely attended by residents and property owners of Waikiki, and business men, while a number of citizens interested in the development of rapid transit facilities in Honolulu were also present. A large map of the city was placed conspicuously, the tracks of the Rapid Transit Company being shown in red lines, with dotted red markings to indicate the proposed routes to Waikiki.

The arguments pro and con regarding the extension to Waikiki were well presented, the only serious objection to the Rapid Transit laying its tracks on Waikiki road being that the present road is too narrow to permit of additional tracks as they would have to be laid on the mauka side of the present tramways tracks, making it dangerous to drivers of carriages and spilling the boulevard. All were in favor of the extension being made if the plan of going through the McCully tract and using the Kealia road route to Bishop bridge was carried out. But objections were made to the company making use of the road in its present narrow condition, the argument being that there would be no safety to women and children who drive upon it, and pleasure driving would be at an end. The Rapid Transit Company, on the other hand, indicated its entire willingness to construct its road through the McCully tract, but owing to the obstruction offered by a Chinese leaseholder, who was said to be holding out against the company through the medium of the Tramways Company, which was alleged to be paying the costs of the injunction suit brought by him, the plan to go through the tract might be delayed for a year. The company desired to make use of Waikiki road from King street.

Another proposition was that of continuing through the McCully tract in case the Chinese obstructionist was compelled to give the right of way, turning thence into Waikiki road, thus cutting out the right of way now possessed by the company along Kealia road. The company does not desire to make use of Kealia road if it can be avoided, owing to the expense of laying 3000 feet additional track there, the expense of operating another car for that route and the loss of eight minutes time on the round trip.

The argument narrowed down to that of getting a strip along the entire mauka side of Waikiki road to Kapiolani Park, to be obtained through negotiations with the owners, or by condemnation proceedings, the money to be raised for the government by public spirited citizens, who in turn would be reimbursed by the government through the medium of the legislature.

Governor Dole opened the meeting by stating that the Rapid Transit had made a proposition to the government to consent to their using certain roads which are not in the franchise, between King street and Waikiki. The franchise gave them Kealia road from Bishop bridge down to the Ala Moana, or beach road. He said the government hoped the company would not use Ala Moana, but leave it untrammelled as a driving thoroughfare. He said the company had endeavored to get the right of way through the swampy McCully tract above Waikiki road, carrying it through from Alexander street to King street and down McCully street to the Waikiki road, thence along Kealia road to Bishop's switch. The new proposition was for the government to allow the company to go along Waikiki road direct instead of using Kealia road. The legislature had given a franchise for certain streets and the government was responsible for the protection of the rights of the public to see whether such a grant would prejudice the public or be an advantage to it.

L. A. Thurston, of the Rapid Transit Company, said the franchise gave them the right to use Ala Moana through Kealia road up to Bishop's switch, and so on. The government hoped to improve Ala Moana, and the next plan taken up was to join for the present at Alexander street terminus and go on down through an entirely new route which they had obtained from the majority of property owners. They had been granted to go through the McCully tract.

There has turned up in that tract," said Mr. Thurston, "a Chinese in opposition, who claims to have a leasehold and refuses to sell out except at a prohibitory price. We have direct and positive information that these Chinese are backed by the Tramways Company and that the Tramways is paying the attorneys for bringing the suit. The Rapid Transit is only interested incidentally thus far. It is not doing the work of filling but the owners

of the land are doing this. Whether the case is good or bad, the Chinese have obtained a temporary injunction, and the matter may be tied up in the courts for several months, and we are thereby blocked from going ahead.

"The Waikiki road is the only one from King street to Waikiki for carriages. It is used almost entirely by people who drive in carriages."

Governor Dole stated further that he had hesitated, and still hesitates, as to whether the government should allow the Waikiki road to be used by the Rapid Transit, and thus make it dangerous for carriages. He felt that the Rapid Transit would promote the interests of the majority of the people, but the safety of others who used the road as a drive had to be considered.

Mr. Thurston further stated that there were two important questions to be considered. One was that the company be allowed to run from King street to Kealia road, and the other as to whether they should use Kealia road, or use the direct run on Waikiki road. Along the route were thirty property owners, one of whom had refused to consent to the building of track and another was at present on Maui. The arguments against using Kealia road were as follows: The additional time it would take to use it had to be considered. To build tracks around Kealia road would cost \$3000 more than on the Waikiki road, and it would be 2000 feet longer; that will require one additional car at a cost of \$20 per day for operating. They had made a census of people living on Ala Moana, Kealia road to Bishop's switch, the number being 270. Those living between Waikiki junction with Kealia road to Bishop switch was 135. Including Kapiolani Park, the number was 571, not including Camp McKinley. This was a total of 706, as against the Ala Moana route. Kealia road was crooked and this would cause slow running, losing four minutes.

Mr. Boyd said he had been taking steps to widen Waikiki road throughout to 80 feet, and had made favorable progress, which would make it 20 feet wider than King street.

E. S. Cunha said he would oppose laying tracks upon the mauka side of Waikiki road, although he was in favor of the Rapid Transit going to Waikiki. He knew that there would be considerable opposition to spilling Waikiki road as a driveway. He favored a thoroughfare 100 feet wide.

W. M. Giffard did not think there would be any objection to a track being laid as at present laid out, although he favored the Rapid Transit going to Waikiki.

L. Tenney Peck, although a member of the Rapid Transit directorate, represented the Castle Estate at the meeting. He said that no objection had been made to the tracks being laid on King street through Palama, although there was more traffic there than at Waikiki. The public interests were being well subserved in that section, and the same spirit should be observed in the case of Waikiki.

A. S. Cleghorn said to lay tracks on the road would spoil it for driving. He thought that if some arrangement could be made whereby the swampy strips on the mauka side could be obtained this difficulty would be obviated, and no one could have any objections in that event.

George Paris, of the Waikiki Land & Loan Association, said he had worked hard to obtain a right of way for the company, and had taken petitions around. He thought driving might be impaired by extending the line all the way from King street. He hoped to see the line go through the McCully tract as originally planned. The Rapid Transit benefits the community generally and the larger number. The fewer number who drive fast horses were about the only ones who objected to the tracks being laid on the road.

Fred Macfarlane did not like the idea of tracks being laid on the road, as it was the only one connecting with Diamond Head road. He thought a strip along the mauka side could be procured by the company at a reasonable figure. He felt that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Kapiolani Estate, Lunallilo Estate and others.

Mr. Thurston said the history of road widening in Honolulu meant a delay of a year or more to the company. The Rapid Transit recognized the difficulty of going on the mauka side of the road, and in reality did not care to use that part. One of the property owners on mauka side, however, refused to consider any proposition for a part of his land at less than 20 cents per square foot, which meant a cost of about \$12,000 for a small strip. It was out of the question to attempt to negotiate with such figures. The company had participated in the financial stringency which had affected many companies and was not in a position to pay exorbitant sums.

Mr. Cunha understood that Mr. Cartwright was willing to give a strip, and he was willing to do the same.

Mr. Macfarlane thought the request for 20 cents per square foot was ridiculous. He thought a commission appointed by the government would prevent such a high handed procedure. Mr. Cleghorn considered such marshy property as worth about \$200 an acre. Superintendent Boyd favored amicable proceedings rather than condemnatory proceedings. He said that the property recently acquired by Mr. Cornwell was being held at 20 cents per square foot. Mr. Booth, the Kapiolani Estate, the Waikiki Land Association, the Judd and H. estates, had all favored the road widening, and were willing to assist it. He thought the Ward estate would fall in line also. Mr. Dillingham asked for an estimate of the cost of a strip for the entire length of Waikiki road from King street to Waikiki. Mr. Giffard thought that in all cases the property owners should be willing to give strips, as the betterments would offset the damages.

Mr. Dillingham said the arguments on both sides were fair. He did not have a solution of the difficulty, but he thought matters would be simplified if an estimate of the cost were given, after the figures of the property needed

were in. That done, and made public, he did not think that any citizen would want to assume the position of putting up the price that would be prohibitory. He thought under such circumstances any citizen would recede from such position. He thought company might also purchase a strip for its use.

W. R. Castle thought the ideal route was through the McCully tract and then continuing to Kapiolani Park on the mauka side of Waikiki road. He showed the betterments through right of way property, he stated that the entire community was benefited when company secured the right to go through the Kawahao block, or from Hotel street to Alapai street, and the owner of the property had not been damaged but benefited. It would be the same at Waikiki. There was considerable agency to have the Rapid Transit go through the mauka side of the road, but the additional width was secured, the company laying them for the present on the mauka side of the tramway tracks. He considered that the danger to life had been magnified.

Mr. Thurston said it would cost \$30 to fill a strip 10 feet wide, and the expense of track laying there would be \$7000 more than on the main road.

J. G. Rothwell said the track laying was a permanent investment. The majority of property owners had signified their desire to have the extension made. He thought there were 50 or 100 public spirited citizens in Honolulu who would advance the money to pay for securing the strip needed and for filling and was for the government to reimburse them. He made a motion that a commission be appointed to inquire into the whole proposition. The motion was duly seconded, and upon hearing nominations the commission was duly appointed, as above.

Among those present were: Governor Dole, Secretary H. E. Cooper, Treasurer W. H. Wright, W. C. Peacock, E. S. Cunha, J. B. Atherton, George F. Castle, George H. Paris, C. H. Dickey, John T. Rothwell, J. M. Riggs, F. H. Burnette, W. M. Minton, H. L. Kerr, Ed. Towse, W. C. Weedon, John F. Bowler, J. F. Scott, F. J. Testa, L. C. Ables, A. S. Cleghorn, Fred W. Macfarlane, E. F. Dillingham, W. M. Giffard, John S. Walker, F. S. Lyman, A. A. Young, Surveyor W. E. Wall, A. F. Cooke, A. G. Hawes Jr., J. W. Podmore, Andrew Brown, F. W. Beckley, J. E. Bowler, Captain A. Bray, together with Directors L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle and L. Tenney Peck, Manager C. G. Ballentyne and Contractor James McKee of the Rapid Transit Company.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Mr. C. B. Winghead, of Fair Play, Mo., U. S. A., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RESULTS OF GENERAL FARMING IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Editor Advertiser.—The question is often asked, why the farmers do not supply the people of these islands with general farm products instead of having to import them from California? The importance of the above question deserves serious consideration by all interested in the settlement and prosperity of the group. Facts, not theories, should alone have weight. Many attempts at general farming have been made, yet but few, if any, have been successful. A few farm products have been raised, but not in encouraging quantities. The reason why should be known as the soil is rich and the climate favorable. It is said "experience is the best teacher," and it is the voice of experience that here inspires my pen. I was born and lived upon a New Jersey farm over 24 years, was on California farms 35 years, and on Hawaiian farms over 21 years. This should qualify me in having some valuable experience to relate. However, I will only state some of my experience relating to general farming on these islands. My first experience here was at Spreckelsville in the early '80's. I was preparing to cultivate cane, and observing that all here feed, hay and grain had to be imported, I anxiously inquired of an old settler: "Can't oats, barley and wheat be grown here?" His answer was: "Yes, years ago wheat was grown here, manufactured into flour, and sent to California." With this assurance, and having some suitable land near by, we cleared, plowed and sowed in wheat, barley and oats over 100 acres. It came up well and grew until it was some six to eight inches high, when it was invaded by worms of different kinds in immense numbers, and in a few days all was gone. We tried again the following year, with like results. We had water to use, so planted a garden with beans, peas, beets, radishes, musk and water-melons, etc., etc. They grew well, and we enjoyed them much, had for the time all we wanted and some for our neighbors. The first planting being satisfactory, we aimed to do better the following year by fertilizing, plowing and working the land up fine. We planted the same kind of seed as we had planted the previous year, but the worms destroyed all the plants, most of them soon after they appeared above ground.

Our next venture was in Hamakua, Hawaii. There we again tried oats, barley and garden truck. The grain did not get so far along as on Maui before it was destroyed. This stopped our trying to raise small grain. We got something from our garden on Hawaii for a few years, when that was given up. Meanwhile we were encouraged to try corn and Irish potatoes, both of which were being raised on a small scale.

The first few years we produced something every year. Having need of more feed we concluded to try corn on a larger scale. We cleared, plowed and planted 200 acres. The crop came up and grew slowly until about three feet high. Then it stopped. We got nothing from that venture. This crop was destroyed by drought, though the

latter was not so long as the past year's drought, but was sufficient to destroy farm crops. This stopped the enterprise (I fear) from any further attempt to raise corn.

After this, the Chinese took the land and worked it on shares, we supplying houses, land, fencing, tools, seed, work animals for plowing and packing, etc. Poor fellows, they have not been able to clothe and feed themselves decently from their half of the crop.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

March 13.—C. W. Booth and wife to Rose Ladd et al., R. P. 4453, Kul. 10555, and apans 1, grant 2638, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

Kawahao (w.) to J. M. Ali, apans 2, R. P. 2845, Kul. 1731, Kapiolani, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

Luka Kaitou to S. Mahelona, one-half interest in apans 4, R. P. 2429, Kul. 8555, Kapiolani, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$70.

Kahu (w.) to S. Mahelona, interest in Kul. 2443 and piece land, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai; also, interest in pieces land, Kahu, Kauai. Consideration, \$50.

L. J. Tarry and wife to S. M. Damon, 15-11 of apans 2, R. P. 741, Kul. 2106, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$70.

Hanalei (widow) to S. M. Damon, R. P. 735, Kul. 1112, and interest in apans 1, R. P. 733, Kul. 2113, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$600.

J. C. Puhaka et al. to W. C. Achi, apans 1, R. P. 4462, Kul. 5597, Auauwai, piece land corner Pauahi and Smith streets, and portion R. P. 4505, Kul. 32, Kawaiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$200.

Ke-ka (w.) to Haaloku (w.), interest in R. P. 245, Kul. 2521, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$25.

C. Winam, Tr. to Mrs. A. Hodson, lot 5, block 10A, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$30.

A. H. Hodson to J. Hodson, lot 8, Kapiolani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

List of deeds filed for record March 21, 1902.

First Party, Second Party, Class.
K. Mahi—A. A. Gouvier D
L. P. Lincoln—H. K. Lincoln D
W. C. Weedon and wife—Lo Den D
Kui, Tr. D
Kekela—Lui Ikala D
Tr. Oahu College—F. French D
Tr. James Love—Young Anlu D

Mrs. Ellen McCully-Higgins announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice T. McCully, to Mr. Frank W. Smith of the Hawaiian hotel.

The old Campbell residence on Emma street will be occupied by Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker next week, they having decided to move into town from their Waikiki residence for a time.

On Tuesday afternoon the largest reception of the present year was given at Pualeilani, Waikiki, by Princess Kawanaka, who was assisted by her former schoolmates at the convent of San Jose, Miss Campbell, Miss Irene Dickson, Miss Chrystal and Miss Rose Cunha.

The guests were ushered from Kapiolani's old drawing room by Edward Lailani, and presented to the receiving party in the lanai reception hall. All were bidden a cordial welcome to Pualeilani and an excellent opportunity was given them to wander about the rooms and conservatories filled with interesting things. The Princess was attired in a beautiful gown, en princess. The affair was from 3.30 to 6.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENOX LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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Just come to town. See them in our window. The Dandy is so simple and convenient as to make shoe-polishing a pleasure. Holds the shoe before you in a rigid position while you apply friction with a flannel rag. Adjustable to any size shoe and is a household necessity.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port at or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
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CELTIC MARCH 24	GAELIC MARCH 24
AMERICA MARU MARCH 24	HONGKONG MARU MARCH 29
PEKING APRIL 5	CHINA APRIL 8
GAELIC APRIL 15	DORIC APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU APRIL 25
CHINA APRIL 22	PEKING MAY 3
DORIC MAY 8	

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

A GREAT WHITE SAILING VESSEL

The first sailing vessel which has been in Honolulu harbor for a long time is the 292-ton American ship Edward Sewall, which arrived from Oyster Harbor on Saturday, after a trip of sixteen days.

Her master is Captain Quick, and she brought 2,500 tons of coal for the Inter-Island Navigation Company. She will load sugar here for New York.

The Edward Sewall is a comparatively new ship, this being her second voyage, and her first trip to the Islands. She was built in Bath, Maine, by the Arthur Sewall Company, which owns the ships Roanoke, Shenandoah, Dirigo, Arthur Sewall, Iroquois and W. P. Frye.

Captain Quick was here a year ago with the Henry Villard. Captain Sewall, who commanded the Edward Sewall on her maiden voyage, was relieved by Captain Quick. Mate Cole, of the Sewall, was here a couple of years ago in the ship Henry B. Hyde.

The Edward Sewall is lying at the Pacific Mail wharf, she is painted white all over, and is a splendid looking ship. Her bridge runs clear from one end of the ship to the other.

Another arrival on Saturday was the American schooner, Captain Walwick, a sixty-one days from Newcastle, with coal. She was anchored in the stream last night.

Yesterday morning the old barkentine Klukit, Captain Rose, arrived from Port Ludlow with lumber, having made the trip in thirty days. As usual, she had an immense deck-load. She like the Olga, anchored in the stream.

On Saturday the bark R. P. Ruben, Captain McPhail, called for San Francisco with sugar, and the schooner James H. Bruce, Captain Miles, for Puget Sound.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA

You have good reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, when you have a severe cold, accompanied by pains in the chest, or in the back between the shoulders. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it as directed, and it will prevent the threatened attack. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for colds and influenza, we have yet to learn of a single case that has resulted in pneumonia, which shows that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A cloudburst was reported yesterday in Kalih Valley. Waipio stream was turned into a raging torrent about 9:30 a. m., but subsided about twenty minutes later. There was also a heavy rainfall at Waikiki about the same time.

